

REMARKS

In accordance with the foregoing, the specification and claim 13 have been amended. No new matter is believed to have been added. Claims 1-13 are pending and under consideration.

I. OBJECTION TO THE TITLE OF THE INVENTION.

Applicants have amended the title as shown above. It is respectfully submitted that the objection is overcome.

II. REJECTION OF CLAIMS 1-13 UNDER 35 USC §102(a) AS BEING ANTICIPATED BY LEE ET AL. (EPA NO. 1052639 A2, "LEE").

Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection, as Lee does not support an anticipatory rejection because Lee does not describe all the features of the independent claims of the present invention.

Lee discusses a method of processing a defective area of a recording medium by storing linking type information. (See Lee Abstract). Lee discusses beginning to record on the recording medium the user data after a predetermined number of ECC blocks after the defective area of the recording medium. The ECC blocks act as linking data and are recorded in advance during certification, with padding data used to completely fill out the basic recording units before the defective area. (See Lee col. 3, lines 43-56).

In contrast, claim 1 recites "[a] method of overwriting data in a linking loss area when predetermined data is recorded on a recording medium wherein a predetermined size of an error correction code (ECC) block is divided into a plurality of sectors, the method comprising: determining whether a first sector of a current block in which data is to be recorded is a linking loss area, and reading a previous block in response to determining that the first sector is a linking loss area; **modifying data type identification information of a last sector of the previous block after completing the reading of the previous block**; and recording the data in blocks starting from the previous block."

Lee does not teach such a modification of a previous block containing linking loss area data as recited in claim 1. Rather, Lee teaches processing the defective area of a recording medium based on, for example, whether a particular test signal is identified in the ECC blocks allocated after the defective area. (See Lee col. 12, lines 8-18). However, the predetermined test signal of Lee does not teach going back to a previous block and modifying the linking loss

area data after reading the previous block if the first sector of the current block is determined to be a linking loss area as recited in claim 1.

Because claims 2-12 depend, either directly or indirectly, from claim 1 they are believed allowable for at least their dependence upon an allowable independent claim.

Claim 13, as amended, recites "[a] method of overwriting data in a linking loss area when predetermined data is recorded on a recording medium wherein a predetermined size of an error correction code (ECC) block is divided into a plurality of sectors, the method comprising: determining whether the first sector of a current block to be recorded is a linking loss area; recording data in blocks starting from the current block when the first sector to be recorded is determined to not be in the linking loss area; and **modifying the data in a previous block when the first sector of the current block to be recorded is determined to be in the linking loss area, wherein the modified data in the previous block changes the first sector of the current block to be out of the linking loss area.**"

Lee does not teach such a modification of a previous block containing linking loss area data as recited in claim 13.

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claims 1-13 has been overcome.

III. REJECTION OF CLAIMS 1-13 UNDER 35 USC §102(e) AS BEING ANTICIPATED BY LEE ET AL. (US PATENT NO. 6,442,128, "LEE ET AL.").

Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection, as Lee et al. does not support an anticipatory rejection because Lee et al. does not describe all the features of the independent claims of the present invention.

Lee et al. discusses a method of identifying data using attribute information of a basic recording unit in a recording medium. Lee et al. discusses using the attribute information to distinguish practically useable data from linking data using a reserved bit b28 as a flag. (See Lee et al. Abstract). Additionally, The data type bit b25 is used to indicate read-only data, a reserved area, or rewritable data depending on the value. (See Lee et al. col. 4, lines 14-31).

However, Lee et al. does not teach "**modifying data type identification information of a last sector of the previous block after completing the reading of the previous block,**" as recited in claim 1.

Lee et al. also does not teach "**modifying the data in a previous block when the first**

sector of the current block to be recorded is determined to be in the linking loss area, wherein the modified data in the previous block changes the first sector of the current block to be out of the linking loss area," as recited in claim 13.

Thus, for similar reasons as stated above in the arguments for allowance of claims 1-13, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection under 35 USC §102(e) is overcome.

IV. CONCLUSION

There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

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